daylight. Before devoting himself to beer he had made a prelude, like your Edgar Poe, and our Alfred de Musset, with absinthe and sacré-chien. Charles Coligny, though not comparable to these great geniuses, was no ordinary man. He disdained to join the Society of Men of Letters, and perhaps would have refused to join the Academy for the same reason, that he would have been forced to associate with men who were not his equals, as grammarians. His pride was Castilian, and he draped himself in his misery like a grandee of Spain. He was once very handsome, with his black curls, his large eyes, brilliant and gentle, his mouth equally welf cut for smiling and sneering. He resembled Molière, though not in comic genius, for he could not invent a dialogue. He bad no imagination. He was a paraphraser, whatever his subject. He had an odd vanity of his own. At night when he wandered through Paris with his friends, the night-walkers, he frightened the passers by and waked the sleepers with the cry, which has become famous, "Oh h6! Bourgeois of Paris! Hide your wives! Charles Coligny is passing!" If he does not live, it is not for want of style or wit in his work, but because he lacked creative imagination. His prose will be "effaced" like the pots of beer he drank, but something of him will remain in his ARSENE HOUSSAYE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

DON CAMERON'S MACHINATIONS.

A SMALL NUMBER OF DEMOCRATIC VOTES NEEDED TO GIVE A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE LEG-ISLATURE-PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE OF THE CAM-ERONS IN PURCHASING VOTES -- DON CAMERON NOT SURE OF THE REPUBLICANS.

[PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 14 .- Rumors are affoat of an attempt to buy a sufficient number of Democratic votes to elect a Republican to the United States Senate. The movement, if it has actually been set on foot, is in the interest of Mr. Don Cameron, son of the Senator, who has for some time cherished an ambition for public life, and who would beyond question have managed to gratify this ambition by persuading the Legislature to send him to Washington as the colleague of his father, had it not been for the unexpected reverse suffered by his party at the election. As it is, he is not altogether without hope. The Democratic majority on joint ballot will not be more than six, and unless two members, now said to be seriously ill, recover, may be reduced to four. If a few men could be persuaded to be taken sick and go home, and if the Republicans could be brought to give their united vote for Cameron, he might yet win the prize. A member of the House was yesterday offered \$1,000 to go home and stay until after the election. and although the offer cannot be traced directly to Mr. Cameron, it is believed by all Democrats to be the beginning of a campaign opening in his behalf, in which money will be relied upon as the chief argument.

The political history of Pennsylvania furnishes instances of both the success and failure of efforts of the kind, which it is interesting to recall at this time. In 1857 it was widely reported that Simon Cameron overcame a clear Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, by purchasing three Democratic members, named Wagenseller, Maneer, and Lebo. John W. Forney was the Democratic caucas nominee, and had as good reason to regard his election as certain as Mr. Wallace, who was nominated last Thursday. ! When the roll was called in joint convention, however, the three purchased Democrats voted for Cameron, and their votes elected him. The feeling of hatred provoked by their apostasy was so intense that no hotel in Harrisburg would entertain them. They all disap-

peared from public life. In the Winter of 1863, Cameron was again a candidate for Senator. He had resigned to take the War Department pertfelio in 1861, and had subsequently given that up for the mission to Russia, which he soon found not congenial to his tastes. The Democrats, as a result of the reverses which the Republicans experienced throughout the country in the Fall elections of 1862, found themselves with a majority of barely one in the Legislature. It therefore required but the defection of a single member to deprive them of the Senatorship. Buckalew was their nominee. On the positive assurance that he had secured one Democratic vote, Cameron was given the Republican caucus nomination the night before the election. His own statement to this effect was not deemed sufficient. He was required to name the man-it was one Boyer of Clearfield County-and a committee was sent to him to ascertain if he really intended to vote for Cameron. Meanwhile the Democrats had a Vigilance Committee watching the movements of their opponents. When Rover left his room to go to the State Hou on the day of the election he was met by two Demscratic members who took him by the arms and marched him through the streets and the Capitol grounds, assuring him as they went that he would never leave his seat alive if he betrayed his party. They never left him for a moment until the roll was called. Fully convinced that there was a gang of Philadelphia roughs present who had sworn to take his life if he carried out his bargain with the Cameron men, he voted for Buckalew. Mr. Boyer always

who would carry out his bargain. Both these cases are frequently referred to nowthe first by Republicans who assert that there is plenty of purchasable material among the Democrats waiting a buyer; and last by Democratic members who feel confident that if the arts of Simon Cameron were unavailing when their party had a majority of only one, nothing his son could now do would destroy their present majority and rob them of the Senatorship. Even if a plot to secure the votes of two or three Democrats-or what would be easier, their absence on pretense of illness-should promise success, it is not at all probable that the solid vote of the Republicans could be thrown for Don Cameron. More than enough men to block any such game have declared in advance that under no circumstances will they be parties to a plot to secure the election of Cameron. These men are Republicans of high character, who cannot be moved from their position.

asserted afterwards that he was playing double with

Cameron to keep him from securing some fellow

THE DETECTIVE OFFICE IN COMPETENT HANDS. Detective Office affairs remain unchanged since the order of non-communication issued by Superentendent Walling, on Friday. The reasons given fo thus sectuding the detectives is that receivers of stolen goods had frequently been in the habit of lounging about the rooms to overhear plans and to make bar gains with the less conscientious men of the force Meetings for such purposes may, of course, take place outside of the Detective office, but then, the Coramisstoners state, no excuse of other and legitimate business can be advanced by the detective off inding in that man ner. Besides, the order effects what is considered the best reform in the detective system—it places the force directly under control of the Super-intendent, and, in his absence, of the Inspectors. Capt. Irving had a habit of ignoring the Inspectors continually, especially at night, and has often acted directly counter to the directions given him by the inspector on duty at night. It was by reason of this laxity of discipline that Detective Alcot son of this laxity of discipline that Detective Alcott, who was recently dismissed for the offense, was enabled to bring into the building a prisoner whom he had wrongfully arrested, and lock him up in the cells without the knowledge of the Inspector, who had previously released a prisoner brought in by the same detective released a prisoner brought in by the same detective under similar ctreamstances. The Detective Office had in fact almost become a law unito itself, having little respect for any other authority about the Central Office, and the recent order was considered necessary to bring an face of the subordinate and the recent order was consultive because of its subordinat the force back to a becoming sense of its subordinat position. With Superintendent Wailing will now res-the most important details of the Detective Office Capt. Irving, it retained, being given merely the duties of a deputy in charge of the routine matters. To Commissioners have made no additional revolutions as

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 17 .- John B. Anderson, who entered the shops of the Wallingford Wheel Company, March 7, 1874, with a revolver in each hand and fred cleven shots at the workmen against whom he had s grudge, killing Horatio G. Hail of Wallingford, and wounding two or three others, has been convicted of murder in the first degree in the Superior Court in this city. The defounce was a pica of insanity, Anderson's ugliness did not crass with the killing of Hall, but has been manifested in savage outbrooks up to the time of his trial. MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.

CANDIDATES BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE DAWES WEAKER THAN LAST YEAR-HOAR'S AFFIL-IATION WITH GRANT, AN OBSTACLE TO HIS ELECTION-CANDIDATES OF THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS-JUDGE ABBOTT THE CANDIDATE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Jan. 12.—The message of the new Democratic Governor of Massachusetts is very favorably received in the State. It is the ablest document we have had for several years from an occupant of this position, and while decided in its tone and explicit in the positions it assumes, is calm, dignified, and without any semblance of a partisan atmosphere in its style of reason ing. Democrats are entirely satisfied with it, and the large number of Republicans who voted for Gov. Gaston are confirmed in the conviction that they made no mis take in se doing. Not a single attack has been made upon the message by any of the Republican papers of the State, and, with the exception of its views on liquor legislation, there is literally no exception taken to said

of its recommendations.

GOV. GASTON ON LOUISIANA. The Governor did not omit to give his opinion in very plain terms of the course of the Administration toward Louisians. It is not going too far to say that this is approved by all the better class of Republicans of State. The editorials in The Advertiser, which have been as emphatic as those in THE TRIBUNE in their denunciation of this outrage, fitly represent the feeling among this portion of our population. It finds expression almost as plainly to the more intelligent readers of the strictly partisan sheets published here, There has hardly been one outright justification of the President and Gen. Sheridan in their columns. They content themselves, for the most part, with asking a suspension of judgment, and inventing all the apologies that their ingenuity is equal to bringing forth. The Hon. Henry L. Pierce, the only really representative man that Bos ton has in this Congress, I have good reason to believe is fully in sympathy with the denunciation of the use of military power that is heard from his party here on every hand. The call for the Paneuil Hail meeting of Friday, to protest against it, originated in a Republican source. Besides the signatures of Charles Francis Adams, Mayor Cobb, the Hon. F. W. Bird, and William Gray, among the more strictly independent men, there are to be found on it the names of such recognized Republicans as jex-Gov. Bullock, James Freeman Clarke William Endicott, fr., Henry Lee, Samuel M. Quincy, Theodore Lyman, Martin Brimmer-the last three sons of ex-Mayors, and representatives of the best Boston blood-John T. Clark, Henry G. Crowell, Geo. O. Shattuck, and others. The new currency act is equally ob noxious to these men and the more thoughtful class of our merchants; and the two measures together seem now almost certain to divide the Republican party of Massachusetts. Gov. Gaston has a good prospect of | reelaction next Autumn, and there is very likely to be an anti-Administration majority in the Legislature then. THE ADMINISTRATION WEAK IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Is a not at all certain that there is an Administration majority in the Legislature of to-day, indeed. A promineut Republican manager said, the other day, that in canvassing for the election of Mr. Dawes as Senator, one of the most discouraging obstacles he had encoun tered was in what he believed to be the fact that a maority of the Representatives and Senators had voted for Mr. Gaston as Governor. He reasoned from this that they might elect him Senator also. He was probably not justified in his forebodings; but it is none the less true that of the hundred or so of the nominal Republican majority in the Legislature, there are a goodly number of independent men. This is especially true of suchimen as Codumn of Boston, Phillips of Salem, Rice of Worcester, and others. They have returned an emphatic "No" to the invitation tendered them by Mr. Dawes's friends to go into a caucus on the Senatorial question. This game of the partisans is therefore blocked at the beginning. Mr. Dawes's adherents are, however, again mak ing a very determined effort to elect him. He has lost some of the more setive if not more effective aid that he had last Spring. The strong lobby that was for him then, is discredited by the events of last Autumn's election, and the western part of the State sends fewer Republicans and more Democrats to this Legislature than it sent to the last. Gen. Butler's name, too, is no longer one to conjure with at the State House. Butler is giving Dawes all the aid that he can; but his support amounts to nearly nothing now. Mr. Dawes's supporters are therefore presenting to a great degree new tactics. They have organized a ring of the manufacturers of the State, with plenty of money of course at their control. Taese are to be drawn upon for all necessary funds, and the personal influence of all their directors and heavier stockholders is called into requisition. The inducement offered for this purpose is that Mr. Dawes will be a power to protect the business interests of the manufacturers of the State; in other words, can be more useful than any one clse in keeping the duties in the tariff high. This is a strength not to be despised in this combination. Its effect has been already felt here. In addition, the appeal is made to support Mr. Dawes to save the integrity of the party organization. He is the choice, it is assumed, of the majority of the Republican members, and if their preferences are not respected, it is argued that the party will become demoralized in the unorganad contest that will ensue, and possibly, as the result of it, a Senator not a Republican be chosen. This indicates small confidence in the immense majority which the party numbers to the Legislature; but there are probably men who do not want Mr. Dawes in the Senatorship

who will yield to such considerations. DIFFICULTIES OF THE OPPOSITION.

The opposition to Mr. Dawes, too, are not without their difficulties. Judge Hoar's is the most natural name around which they rally. He is not acceptable to all, however, and he has some drawbacks which will diminish the enthusiasm of his support. His his complications with the President fare Inot agreeable to the many who [want an anti-Grant element as much as any other quality in a Senator. The Democrats will not be likely to give him their votes, in any event. These obstacles, united with the peculiar dislike with which the Dawes faction seems to regard him, will probably be fatal to his success in the end. There is no other Republican who will at first be able to combine so many votes against Mr. Dawes as Judge Hoar, however. Unless some new development in the Louisiana case prevents it, he will be the rally ing point for the independent men wien the balloting begins, a week from to-day. As a second choice, number of them would probably prefer Carries Francis Adams; others would vote for ex-Gov. Bullock; others still, fewer in number, would support Judge Devens or ex-Judge Bigelow. On one or other of these names there might be a combination with the Democrate; but it is too early yet to predict it as probable.

As an alternative partisan candidate, Senator Wash-burn still is prominent. He is not urging his claims,

but he has made it evident enough that he is still in the field, if he is wanted. He has no idea of withdrawing in favor of Mr. Dawes, as he has doubtless been .urged to do. He would represent his party with fidelity and his State with dignity, if not with the most distinguished ability. Perhaps dissensions could be healed as effectually in his triumph, as they were last Spring The independents could claim no victory in it, at al events. But there is another man wholimay prove a formidable rival to Senator Washburn in this position. He is Judge Devens. Judge Devens stands well as Republican. He is conservative in his tendencies, and has shown he could be independent and courageous, too. A notable instance of this was when he accepted a nomination against so strong a man as John A. Andrew for the Governorship in 1862. He made a |mistake in this but it was unquestionably an houest mistake, and no-body tays it up resentfully against him. Judge Deveus is an able, a pure, and an upright man. He is one of the finest orators of the State. With the soldiers he is very popular, having served throughout the late war with distinguished honor; and, unlike many other representa-tives of the soldiers of the State, has conducted himself since with admirable discretion. While there would be no sacrifice of party fealty on the part of Republicans in supporting him, the independent men would have not a little to hope from his general dignity of character and conceded purity of purpose.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

The Democrats will probably nominate Judge Abbott as their candidate. They are less likely to adhere to him than they were to continue in the support of Judge Curtis in the last Legislature. Some people prophesy that they may break in favor of Charles Francis Adams. This is not probable. They would prefer ex-Gov. Bullock, who, it need not be said, would make a superior Senator, and whom many Republicans in good party standing are ready to vote for. The signing of the name of Gov. Bullock to the call for the Louisiana meeting will help him with the Democrats without injuring him with any but the extreme parti-sans of the other side. The State would be, indeed, fortunate, if he were to be chosen, and no party need regard his election in the nature of a defeat. It is possible that, in the event of the abandon ment of Gov Bullock, some of the Democrats may vote for Judge Devens. There are many in that party who ocognize politics to be in a transition glato. With the Lifes weet to ablain this desumenbery stideness but

exception of a few leaders there is less Bourbonism in the ranks of the Democracy in Massachusetts than in almost any State of the Union. Gov. Gaston is emphatically one of the progressive men, and his influence will all be exerted in this direction.

Boston, Jan. 17 .- The all-engrossing topic here, at the Capitol and in the hotels and public places, is the United States Senatorship. The latest impression sems to be that Messrs. Dawes and Hoar will develop about equal strength upon a ballot, and as the friends of each are determined, very strong hints are thrown out of a contemplated fusion of Democrats and Conservative contemplated raison of the Republicans on John Quincy Adams. The Republicans will hold a caucus en Monday, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, and will ballot on adjournment of the Tuesday for Senator.

THE BOGUS SALOME.

THE CASE ENDED. CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY FROM PARIS-REGNAULT MADE NO SERTCH AND NO COPY OF THE BALOME.

To the Editor of The Tribuns. SIR: The inclosed letters, just come from Paris, will I think explain themselves. The first is from Monsieur Durand-Ruel, the head of a well-known Art-Monsieur Durand-Rues, the head of a west-about above abop in Paris, second only in importance to that of Goupil. The second is from Monsieur George Clairin, the intimate friend and companion of Regnault, often alluded to in Regnault's published correspondence, and known in this country to amateurs by some striking pictures. So far as Schenck and company are concerned, the publication of these letters is not necessary to put their conduct in its true light before the public. The public has long ago made up its mind about these gentlemen. But, since your correspondent "M. G. V. R." has come to the auctioneer's assistance against THE TRIBUNE with a statement published in a respectable German journal that there does exist a replica of the "Salome" by Regnault's own hand, it is necessary to show that no such replica does exist, and that the German journal has been grossly imposed on. "M. G. V. R.'s" adoring faith in the infallibility of the Zestschrift für Bildende Kunst will be rudely shaken by this discovery, and it is to be hoped that the editor of that journal will be more careful in future how he admits irresponsible writers to his columns. The author of the article in the Zeitschrift, like the art critics-Heaven save the mark!-of two of our New-York City journals, went into raptures of ecstacy, accompanied by a profusion of learned citation-over a trashy copy of a picture he had never seen. There can be no harm in saying, now, that persons who know Berlin well, were satisfied, on merely hearing the name of the dealer in whose shop the "Salome" of the Zeitschrift was exhibited, that it must be a forgery. Liberty-st. does n't monopolize all he Peter Funk establishments in the world. Berlin has

PARIS, le 17 Deebre., 1874.

Monsieur — New York: Jo viens de recevoir votre
lettre du 4 courant auquel je m'empresse d'y rependre.

1. M. Regnault n'a fait qu'une seule et unique fois " La
Salomé." New-York, Jan. 12, 1875.

CLARENCE COOK.

Salomé."

2. La grandeur de l'original est de 1 m. 70 c. de haut sur 1 m. 10 c. de large environ. Je ne me rapelle pas exactement la mesure mais c'est celle là à peu de chose près. Figure grandeur naturelle.

3. L'original se trouve chez Mme. de Cassin qui me

l'a acheté en 1870. 4. M. Regnault n'a jamais fait une esquisse de son tableau "La Salomé."
5. Il n'est pas vrai que l'on ait trouvé une repetition de ce tableau parmi les œuvres qu'il a lais-és apres sa mort. D'abord toutes ses études et esquises qu'il a lais-és out été exposées à l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, et la Salomé qui y etait, était l'original que Mme. de Cassin avait bien voulu preter pour donner plus d'attrait à l'exposition.

Pexposition.

6. L'on n'en a pas fait une vente après sa mort par la 6. L'on n'en a pas fait une vente après sa mort par la 7 raison qu'il n'y on avait pas. L'on a fait une vente de raison qu'il n'y on avait pas.

raison qu'il n'y on avait pas. L'ou a latt de Marseille en 7. M. Léopold Durangel qui demeurait à Marseille en 1870 et qui avait été son elève, le crois, ou tout au moins un de ses intimes amis, en a fait une copie qui avait environ I m. sur 70 c. que j'ai eu à la maison pendant plusieurs mois; au bout de ce temps le l'ai renvoyée à M. Durangel en lu: disant que je ne ponvais rien en faire. Du reste entre nous cette copie chaft assez faire. Du reste care
mauvaise.
Volla Monsieur, tous les renselgnements que je peux
volla Monsieur, tous les renselgnements que je peux
volla Monsieur, tous les renselgnements que je peux

yous donner, et vous pouvez afficiaer en coute assur-ance qu'il n' y a qu' un seul tableau de "La Salomé" fait par Regnault qui a été vendu par lui a Branse et Durand Ruel et qui i' out revendu à Mine. de Cassin qui l'a encore en sa possession, et qui n' en a jamaié fait fare de copies; il a été gravo et photograpuls

-Voita tout.

Veuillez agreer Monsleur l'assurance de ma consideration distinguée.

DURAND-RUEL.

venilez agreer Monsieur l'assurance de ma copparaeration distinguée.

LETTER FROM M. GEORGE CLAIRIN.

Paris, Samedi, le 19 Desbre.

CHER MONSIEUR: J'ai regretié de ne m'eire pas trouvé
chez mol pour vous donner les renseignments que vous
desirez avoir au sujet d'une esquisse de la Salomé de
Regnault presentés à M.— Voici. J'etais avez Regnauit lors qu'il a commence ce tableau à Rome; il y a
travaillé pendant un mois; pais nous sommes
partis pour l'Espagne et le Maroc. Pendant ce
voyage le tableau à été acheté par M.
Brame. Lors que nous finnes installés à Tangier;
quelques jours après le tableau et le termina a Tangier;
quelques jours après le tableau et le termina a Tangier;
quelques jours après le tableau pariait pour l'exposition.
ce tableau après fut acheté par Mine. de Cassin—et je no
crois qu'elle ait permis de faire une esquisse d'après
l'original. J'ai done comme vous le voyez assisté à l'execution de ce tableau depuis le commencement jusqu s
la fin et je puis vous certifier qu'il u' à élé fait par Regnauit aucume esquisse, aucan croquis de la Salomé; tout
ce que peut paraitre est faux. Prevenz M.— et vos
confrères, que depuis deux aus on fait des faux
Regnault. Déja, on est venu m'apporter des tolles qui
n'ont jamans été faites par lui—des tolles mêmes
signées! Il m'a cté impossible de mettre la mais sur
la personne qui fait un pareil commerce. A vous de
faire attentiou. Déja on a vendue une esquisse du tableau
de Prim, et del' Exécution. Tout cela est faux—jamais de Prim, et de l'Exécution. Tout cela est laux-jum Reguault n' a fait des esquisses pour ces tablea Prevenez done Monsieur-et ne le conseillez pas prendre ces faux Regnault.

A bientôt cher Monsieur venez fumer la pipe de l' amitie. Votre tres humble serviteur. G. CLAIRIN,

amilie. G. CLAIRIN,

[Translation.]

LETTER OF M. DURAND RUEL.

Sin: I have just received your letter of the 4th inst.,
and hasten to answer it.

1. Regnault painted "Salomé" once and once only.

2. The size of the original is five feet six inches in hight by three feet seven inches in breadth; I do not remember the exact dimensions, but it was there or therenbouts, as near as may be. The figure was the size of life.

3. The original is in the possession of Madame de Castab, who bought it from the in 1870.

life.

3. The original is in the possession of Madame de Cassin, who bought it from me in 1870.

4. Regnault never made any sketch for his picture of Salone.

5. It is not true that a repetition of Salomé was found among the works which were left behind him at his death. In the first place, all the studies and sketches which be left were exhibited at the Ecote des Benux Arts, and the Salomé that was there was the original, which Madame de Cassin kindly leat to add to the attractions of the occasion.

6. There never was a sale of (a repetition of the Salomé I) after his death because there was no repetition in existence. There was a sale of his studies.

7. Mr. Leopold Durangel, who was living at Marsellies in 1870, and who had been a pupil of Regnault, or at all events one of his intimate friends, made a copy of the Salomé which was about three feet three inches high by three feet one loch in breadth, and which I had at my piace for many months. At the end of that time I sent it back to Mr. Durangel, saying to him that I could do nothing with it. Between you and me, this copy was a pretty bad one.

pretty bad one.

Here you have all the information that I can give you who still owns it, and who has never permitted any copies to be made of it. It has been engraved and phographed; this is all. Accept, &c., &c.

DUBAND RUEL

graphed; this is an. Accept, ec., ec.

[Signed] [Translution.] DURAND RUEL.

[Interest of M. George Clairin.]

Dear Sir: I regret that I was not at home when you desire on the subject of the sketch of the Salomé, which has been shown to Mr. —. (Mr. Clairin alludes to the picture attempted to be sold by Schenek.—C. C.)

Here is what I have to tell you: I was with Regnault when he began this picture at Rome. He had worked over it about a month when we went together to Spain, and thence to Morocco. While we were away, the Salomé was bought by Mr. Brame. (The picture was still unfinished, and Mr. Brame (The picture was still unfinished, and Mr. Brame had never seen it: over It about a month when we went together to Spain, and thence to Morocco. While we were away, the Salomé was bought by Mr. Brame. (The picture was still unfinished, and Mr. Brame had never seen it!—C. C.) When we were established at Tangiers, Regnault sent for the picture and finished it at Tangiers. Some days afterward, the picture was sent to the Salom and was afterward bought by Madame de Cassin. I believe she never has permitted any one to make a copy of the original. As you will perceive then, I was present at the execution of this picture from the beginning to the end, and I can assure you that Regnault never made any sketch or study of the Salomé. Every sketch that can be produced is a forgery. Warn Mr.—and all your friends that, for two years past, forged Regnaults have been manufactured. Already canvases have been brought to me, canvases which Regnault never isaw, and yet they were signed with his name. I have found it impossible to put my hand upon the person who carries on this business. It is for you to be on your guard. There have aiready been seld sketches for the portrait of Prim and for the "Execution in Granada," yet never did Regnault make any sketches from these pictures. Warn Mr.—thes, and advise him not to purchase these forged Regnaults.

Come soon, my dear Sir, and smoke a friendly p with me. Your humble servant, G. CLAIRIN P. S.—Since I wrote the above a letter has been received from Berlin which will be found below, and which I am sure will interest Mr. Stewart Schenck. Those of your readers who are interested in this controversy will remember that in THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 5 there appeared a letter from that gentleman wherein he de-clared, seizing upon M. G. V. R.'s letter with the eagerness of a drowning man catching at a straw, that he will be prepared to prove for your satisfaction as well as others, that this picture" (the Balomé, attempted to on sold in New-York) to the identical ' Salomé which was found in Regnault's studio after his unfortunate fal in the trenches of Paris, and which was exhibited in Berlin as elated by your correspondent. It will take four or

will be submitted as soon as received." I fear that Mr. Schenck will find his decomentary evidence not worth waiting for when it comes, seeing that the letter given below declares that the picture which made a text for the cheap enthusiasm of the Zeitschrift, is still in Karfunkel's gallery, and that the owner offers it for sale at a price which must be considered moderate for "a masterplece of the first order!" What cards Mr. Schenck may still have in his sleeve I cannot guess, but with this last bit of evidence I think the public will agree with me that the cased is closed.

New York, Jan. 13, 1875. LETTER FROM A. KARFUNKEL, PICTURE-DEALER.

LETTER FROM A. KARFUNKEL, PICTURE-DEALER.

BERLIN, d. 23 December, 1874.

Herrn —, New-Fork: Autwortlich Ihres Werthen vom 4 December e. berichte Ihnen, dass im December, 1872, ein mir befreundeter Maler in Marsseilles schrieb, es habe dort Jemani alies im Atelier des verstorbenen Henri Regnault in Rom Vorgefundene angekauft, darunter das Bild "Salome;" ob ich dasseibe zur Ansicht haben wollte auf drei Tare. Ich liess es mir kommen, und kaufte es an.

Das Bild macht den Eindruck, als wenn der Meister sich noch kurze Zeit damit beschäftigen wollte: auch febite und febit linn noch das Monogramm:

Das Original welches in der Pariser Ausstellung im Jahre 1872 zu sehen war ist um Vieles grösser als melnes, Dieses ist, ohne Rahmen, 100 Centimer hoch, und 73 Centimeter breit; der Preiss Drei tausend Thaler Pr. Courant.

Courant.

Tob bätte das Bild schon oft verkaufen können nur hielt ich damit auf einen sehr bohen Prets, weil ich die Absicht hatte, damit zu verreisen. Die überaus stille Z-it hielt mich ble jetzt ruhig zu Harse.

Thren weiteren gefäligen Mitthelinagen entgegensehend genehmigen Sie herzlichen Grass von Ihrem hochachtend ergebenen.

A. KARUNKEL, U. d. Linden 25.

U. d. Linden 25.

[Translation.]

BERLIN, the 23 December, 1874.

Mr. —, New York: In reply to your favor of the 4th
of December I inform you that, in December, 1872, an
artist in Marseilles, with whom I am on friendly terms,
wrote that somebody there had purchased everything
found in the gallery at Rome of the deceased Henri
Regnault. Including the picture "Salomé," and asked
whether I would have this for inspection for three days.
I had it sent to me, and bought if.

The picture gives the impression that the master had not yet given it all the time it needed. The signature was also wanting and is still wanting.

The original, which was to be seen in the Paris Exposition in the year 1870 is much larger than mine. This, without the frame, is 160 centimeters in hight and 73 centimeters wide. The price is 3,000 thalers, Prussian currency. I could have sold the picture very often, but I asked a

I could have sold the picture very often, but I sae a high price, because I intended to travel with it. The extremely dull time has hitnerto kept me at home.

Awaiting farther communications from you, I beg you to accept the heartlelt greeting of yours, devotedly,

A. KARFUNKEL, U. d. Linden, 25.

[The above letter, read in connection with the letter from Durand-Ruel, makes it seem probable that the "Masterplace of the First Rank" of the Zeitschrift is the "pretty bad copy" made by M. Durangel. Durangel lived at Marseilles, and Karfunkel's masterpiece came from Marseilles. Note, too, that Karfunkel's "Salome" is not signed. Schenck's Salomé, which he vows is identical with Karfunkel's, is signed "H. Regnault, Rome."-C. C.]

A GIANT FORCE FATALLY LET LOOSE, E.

EXPLOSION IN A DYNAMITE FACTORY ON A SMALL ISLAND-FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

terrible explosion, by which four men were killed, occurred about noon on Saturday in a dynamite factory on an artificial isiet called Black Tom, between Bedloe's Island and the New-Jersey shore. The factory, which was owned by R. W. Warren of Jersey City, consisted of two small wooden buildings, standing on a dock, and about 15 feet apart. One of these was used as a cartridge packing room and the other for grinding the ingredients of the powder and storing glycerine, which enters into the composition of the dynamite. At the time of the explosion, which took place in the packing house, there were six men on the island. Two of these, Patrick Laverty and Charles Smith, both of Jersey City, were grinding pitrate of sola in the grinding house and escaped. The others, James Laverty, sen of Patrick Laverty, aged 17, Affred Hopkins of Hoboken. Alonzo Lowe, whose home was at No. 325 Prospect-ave., Brooklyn, and George Brown, foreman, who lived at No. 339 Sixth-st., Jersey City, were either instantly killed by the shock or burned to death. Upon hearing the noise of the explosion, Laverty and ith ran out and saw the packing-house all in flames, Fearing that the fire would communicate to the glyce rine stored in the grinding-house, they hurried to the extreme opposite point of the Island and made signals

extreme opposite point of the Island and made signals for help. Laverty was so much weakened with fright and grief for the loss of his son that he fell down three iffnes, and had to be helped away by his companion, who afterward ran back and recovered their coats and his own dinner-pail. When his returned, the fire was blazing up from under the door into the giveeride house, but fortunately it reached no combustible material there. Tao two remained at the extremity of the island, shouting for help for about an hour, when the Central Rufread steamer Lucy Foster came and took them off. They do not appear to have made any efforts to inform the police of the accident, for nothing was known of it generally until late in the atternoon. until late in the afternoon.
Smith, one of the survivors, says the cause of the ex-

lives. Information of the disaster reached the Jersey City police about 3 p. in. Officers Ray, Bianchard, and Lambreger were immediately sent to the island, which they had considerable difficulty in reaching. They found the packing-house destroyed and a large sack of saitpeter burning near the glycerine house. This they at once threw into the water. The bodies of the victims of the accident were found under the burning dearts, horribly charred and contorted. Yesterday they lay at Speer's Morgue in Jersey City, where they were viewed by Coroner Rainehart, who ap-pointed the inquest for next Monday. During the after noon the friesds of the decased came to identify the bodies. That of the boy Laverty was readily recognized by its small stature. The other bodies were mere bodies. That of the boy Laverty was readily recognized by its small stature. The other bodies were mere masses of charred bones, but the friends of the dead men identified them, as far as possible, by their relative size. Brown leaves a wife and four children. Lowe also leaves a wife and child, and Hopkins was a married

Mr. Warren, the owner of the works on Black Ton Mr. Warren, the owner of the works on Black Told Island, well to Baltimore Saturday morning, saylor that he would retain to night. The dynamic manufactured by him was used almost entirely at Hell Gate, and in the new Bergen Hill tunnel. It appears that there were about 300 pounds of the powder in the packing-house at the time of the accident. In the granting-house there were 1,300, pounds of prepared nitroglycerine. The noise of the explosion, as heard on the main land, is described as similar to that of a heavy blank cartridge. Mr. Warren's loss is calimated at \$1,000.

LIGHTERAGE UNDER NEW CONDITIONS. The lightermen of this city held a meeting on Saturday, to adopt a new set of rules for the govern the purpose of carrying goods. The Committee to which was referred the drafting of the new rules, report d the following, which were adopted by the meeting. REPORT.

REPORT.

RULE I. At the first meeting of the Board of Managers after their election, the President shall, subject to the approval of the Board, appoint as a Committee on Lighterage, five members of the New-York Produce Exchange, two of whom shall be merchants and three chosen from those engaged in the business of lighterage, It shall be the duty of this Committee te properly discharge the obligations imposed upon them by these rules, and also to consider and decide all disputes arising between members of the Produce Exchange with reference to lighterage, demurrage, towing, &c., which may be referred to them. A majority of a Committee shall constitute a quorum, and a decision of a majority of those present at any meeting shall be final. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, and a fee of \$15 shall those present array meeting shart occurs. They san keep a record of their proceedings, and a fee of \$15 shall be paid to the Committee for each reference case heard by them, to be paid by the party adjudged to be in fault, unless otherwise ordered by the Committee; provided, hewever, that nothing herein shall prevent settlement of questions of difference by private arbitration, or as of questions of difference by private arbitration, or as provided for in the by-laws.

RULE 2. On parcels of merchandise of 150 tons and

provided for in the by-laws.

RULE 2. On parcels of merchandize of 150 tons and over, on any one lighter or barge, the day on which notice is given that the lighter or barge is ready to defiver and the two following working days (ending at 6 o'clook p. m. of the last day), without regard to weather, shall be deemed lay days, without regard to weather, shall be deemed lay days, without charge. Parcels of merchandise under 150 tons shall be allowed one day less.

RULE 3. Demurrage at the rate of \$15 per day may be charged on parcels of merchandise of 50 tons and under on any one lighter or barge, \$20 per day on parcels of over 50 tons and not exceeding 100 tons, and \$25 per day on parcels of over 50 tons and not exceeding 100 tons, and \$25 per day on parcels of over 100 tons.

RULE 4. All extra towing incurrred by order of merchants or employers in making a change in destination or in making more than one delivery shall be at the expense of the party so ordering.

RULE 5. In all cases where demurrage is being incurred it shall be the duty of the lighterman to give the employer notice, by furnishing him with bill of demurrage not later than 12 o'clock m. on each day, in order that the employer in his turn may have early oppartunity of claiming from the ship's agent or others who may be hable to him in the matter, and in case of the neglect of this daity by the lighterman, whereby he shall have lost his claim for demurrage, then such amount of demurrage so lost shall be borne by the lighterman.

RULE 6. The foregoing rules shall be considered as applying in any manner to grain in bulk.

RULE 7. Nothing herein shall be construed as interfering in any may with the right of members to make any special contract or conditions they may wish.

ABOLITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE LAW. Boston, Jan. 17 .- The bill to abolish the

State police passed the Senate yesterday morning by a vote of 14 to 10. The minority proposition for a new and smaller State force will come up this week in the shape of an amendment.

STRIKE OF FEMALE MILL OPERATIVES. FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 17 .- The female operatives at a mass meeting held last night resolved to strike on Monday at the Merchants', Granite, and Crescent Mills. A resolution, passed early in the even-ing, to make the strike gougral was reconsidered and medified as above.

XLIIID CONGRESS -- 2D SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. CONTINUATION OF THE LOUISIANA DEBATE-ARGU-MENTS BY MESSRS. SAULSBURY, CLAYTON, AND SHERMAN.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1875. Mr. Schurz (Lib. Rep., Mo.) presented a memorial of citizens of St. Louis, asking the passage of the bill to define a gross of matches. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) presented a memorial o property-holders in Washington City, complaining of injury to their property north of the Capitol on account of streets in that locality being occupied by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in loading and unloading freight. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. L.) submitted an order that

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. L) submitted an order that during the remainder of the session, after the call for resolutions shall have been made, the business on the calendar during the morning hour shall be called for by the Committee in the order in which they stand on the calendar, and so on from day to day; but no Committee shall have more than one day in succession. Agreed to, Mr. CLAYTON (Rep., Ark.) presented a memorial signed by over 200 officians of Arkansas, formerly solders in the Union army, approving the coarse of Gon. Sheridan in New-Orleans, and declaring that the statements made by him were true. Laid upon the table.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Penn.) presented memorials from Now-York and Norfolk asking legislation to increase the Marine Hospital service. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PRATT (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendment a bril granting the

lie Lands, reported with amendment a bul granting the right of way for a railroad and telegraph line to the Payallop Valley Coal Company. Placed on the calen-dar. Mr. FEQRY (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill to authorize

the issuance of a patent for a quarter section of land in that State. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. THE LOUISIANA DEBATE. The unfinished business being the resolution of Mr.

schurz instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the Constitution, &c., was resumed.

under the Constitution, &c., was resumed.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dom., Del.) concluded his argument began yesterday. He said the people of Louisiana had protested against the Keilogg Government in every way. They had appealed to the President, but were denied a hearing, as appeared from the telegram of Attorney-General Williams, informing the Committee it need not visit Washington. He argued that the opposition to the Kellogg usurpation elected a decidod majority to the Legislature, but Kellogg had arranged the Returning Board to suit himself, and the members legally elected were counted out by that Board. Referring to the events which took place in New-Orleans on the morning of the 4th last, he said it was only by permission of Kellogg that members of the Legislature could enter the State-house. He argued that the organization of the Legislature under Witz was perfectly ingel. After Writz had been sworn in all the members both Democrats and Republicans, arose and took the outh, thus recognizing Writz as Speaker.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Olite) said as he understood the facts no Republican members had been sworn in by Wiltz.

Wiltz.
Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) said be had positive in-formation that 1/2 inclusors of the Legislatore were formation that 102 metabers of the Legislature were sworn in by Whiz. Three members of the House of Bepresentatives were present at the organization of the Bepresentatives were present at the organization of the Legislature—Messrs. Sheldon, Morey, and another whose name he could not recall. When Whitz called upon the members of the Legislature to stand up and take the oath of office there were seven or eight colored members in the rear of the hall who did not arise, and the three members of the other House of Congress who were there went to them and told from to stand up, which they did.

Mr. SAULSBURY resuming, said there never had been

AIT. SAULEBURY resuming, said there never had been a question of as much importance as this presented to the American people. It involved the liberties of the people of this whole country. Well might Mr. Evarts say in his speech at Cooper Institute a few evenings save, that when this act was done in one State it was done in all. He (Mr. Sanisbury) believed there were men all over the country who would respond to that sentiment, but he regretted exceedingly that it did not do a new resulting on the character of the Country. i a proper response on the other side of this Chamber argued that there was a rapid tendency toward the He argued that there was a rapid tendency toward centralization of power in this country, and that States were to be depleted of the rights guarantee them under the Constitution. Every Senator on other side who had spoken had sought to excuse the of the President in his minitary interference, but it had been very inconsistent, inc then read from Constitution of Alabama the clause requiring the Lemant-Governor to preside ever the Senate during election of a United States Senates when the Logisla. tenant-Governor to preside over the Senate during the election of a United States Senator when the Legislature should meet, &c., and argued that the Legislature which elected Mr. Spencer did not comply with the provisions of the Coustitution of the State. When the Democrats opposed his admission to the Senate on that ground, the Republicans replied that those were mere questions of form. Now they argued that Willz was not elected speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives because the Clerk of the old House did not put the motion. In Louisiana there was nothing in the Constitution requiring the Clerk of the old House did not put the motion. In Louisiana there was nothing in the Constitution requiring the Clerk of the old House to organize the succeeding one. It was simply a matter of statute law. Senators argued here that it was the Intention of the Democratic Legislature to overturn the Kellogg Government. They well knew that Kellogg deserved to by Impeaching and the right of impeachment was one of the rights of the Legislature. There was not a particle of evidence to show that any effort was to be made to overturn Kellogg by revolutionary means. He would say frankly that he was pleased with the tone of the President's message. He was pleased with the tone of the President's message. He was pleased with the tone of the President's find. Logan) printed in The Record of to-day, and said for the limit time in the history of the country he (Mr. Saulsbury) found cartoons in The Record. The universal cry on the officer side of the Chamber had been murder and outrage. The speech of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan) was not an argument: it was denomeratory of the Democratic party; an exhibition of the skull and cross-bones. Common rumor said this exhibition of a death-head, &c., was an effort to prepare the public mind for the Republican party's taking military possession of Louisiana, was an effort to prepare the public mind for the Repub-ilean party's taking military possession of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansus and Alabama, and he did not know how many more Southern States, and to composi-te the toyote for the Republican party in the next Presi-dential election.

dential election.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said the remarks of the
Senator reminded him of certain newspaper enterprises
where newspapers sometimes had exclusive news. The
Senator was the only one who had the news that these
States were to be taken possession of by the military

States were to be taken possessed of by the limitary power.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if the Senator intimated that he concected this story it was false.

Mr. CONKLING said if the Senator had heard such rumors he had a capacity for hearing greater than any other Senator. He still not say the Senator had concected the story; therefore the remark he (Mr. Saulsbury) made in reply was exceedingly out of place. If the Senator wished to put upon him an affront by the use of discourteous language, he (Mr. Conkline) woold not avoid any occasion he might seek of that kind. He

arks he made. Mr. SAULSBURY said that he inferred that the Senator (Mr. Conking) inclinated that he (Mr. Saulsbury) put
the rumon in circulation. When the Senator from New
York rose in his place and said he (Mr. Saulsbury) put such
a rumor in circulation, he would resent it. He nad never
offered an indigate to any Senator, but so help him God
no Senator should offer an affront to him. If the Sonator did not intend an insuli, he was sorry for what he
said, but he would not tamely submit to what he deemed
an insuli, even before the majesty of the Senator from
New York. If that Senator desired to make a reply, he
could do it now or hereafter in his own way. Mr. Saulsbury then concluded his speech.

Mr. CLAYTON (Rep., Ark.), spoke of the existence of
the Karking in the Southern States in years pass, and

Mr. CLAYTON (Rep., Ark.), spoke of the existence of the Ka-Kiux in the Southern States in years past, and said it would be seen that the White League of to-day was the Ku-Kiux of two years ago. He knew the organization did exist in Arkansas, for it became his duty as Governor of the State to investigate the matter. He read extracts from The Honisville Courier-Journal and The Honizon (Texas) Telegraph. Referring to Tennessee, he said the State was handed over five years ago, by treachery to Democratic rule, and read from the report of the Attorney for the Western District of that State in reference to the trouble last Summer, sent to the Schate by Attorney-General Williams. He quoted from the dispatch of Gov. Garland of Arkansas to the President and said A. H. Garland, who styled himself Governor of Arkansas, had informed the President that there were no Ku-Kiux in that State. Of course not, because when the Democrats came into power they immediately became Democrats came into power they immediately because State militia and were armed by the State. In the State of Arkansas, of the 500 white Democrats who murder of Arkansas, of the sow whice Dimocrates who intracred neuroes not one sufficient the extreme panulty of the law. He would ask the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Cooper) if he knew of any in his State. Mr. CLAYTON said he would inquire of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Norwood) if he knew of any in his

Mr. NORWOOD (Dem., Ga.) said the Senator from Arkansas seemed to be on a general tour of investiga-tion. He (Mr. Clayton) had better inform himself be-fore he attempted to inform the Senate and address the

ountry.

Mr. CLAYTON then inquired of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Stevenson) if he knew of an instance where a white man was punished for the murder of a negro.

Mr. STEVENSON (Dem., Ky.) said Kentucky had time and again punished them while he was Governor. He had frequently refused to interfere with the punishment of white men for the murder of negrees. He would scorn, either as Governor or as citizen, to excuse crime on account of politics. When the Senator (Mr. Clayton) desired to compare notes between Kentucky and Arkansas, in honor, in the punishment of crime, in the purity of the administration of the Government, he (Mr. Stevenson) was ready.

Mr. CLAYTON said the editor of The Confer-Journal said the law was not enforced. He would ask the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Merrimon) if he knew of an instance in his State where a white man was punished for the murder of a negro.

Mr. MERKIMON (Dem., N. C.) replied in the affirmative, and said that one white man was executed in wilmington six months ago; two white men in another county were found guilty of kniling a negro and sentenced to death, but a Republican Governor commuted their sentence, and they were now in the Penitentiary.

Mr. COOPER (Dem., Teun.) asked the Senator to yield the floor that he might read a dispaten of Gov. Brown to the President.

Mr. CLAYTON declined to have it read, but said the Senator might state the substance thereof.

Mr. COOPER proceeded to read the dispatch of Gov. Mr. CLAYTON then inquired of the Senater from Ken-

Senator might state the substance thereof.

Mr. COOPER proceeded to read the dispatch of Gov.

Brown to the President in regard to the troubles in the western district of that State tast Summer.

Mr. CLAYTON said he would not yield to have it read.

Mr. COOPER claimed the floor, the Senator having

yielded to him.

The CHAIR (Mr. Ingalls, Rep., Kan.) decided that the Senator from Arkanesa was entitled to the floor.

Mr. COOPER appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. CLAYTON, reauming, said that in Southern States

Since the Deposition of the Chair that the Deposition of the Chair that the Committee, who, by a subjectly rete of the wholesa the Deposition of the Inchange shall be recommended member thereof, during the work of the Inchange shall be allowed specially the contribution as regards clasms of a XIV, of the Constitution as regards as a XIV, of the Constitution as regards as a XIV, of the Constitution as regards as a XIV, of the Constitution as re

The slave power in this country was not dead. It still lived and aspired to wield the rod of empire over this country. That slave power had control of all the Senthern States except Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, and was grasping for those States that it might have the South undivided.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep. Ohio) then obtained the floor to speak on the resolution. He said that as the Senator from Maine (Mr. Morrill) had given notice that he would call up the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill on Monday, he would yield to that Senator now for a motion to lay aside the pending resolution and call up the Appropriation bill referred to, with the understanding that he (Mr. Shermae) retained the floor on the Louisiana resolution aext week, after the Appropriation bill should be disposed of.

Mr. STEVENSON (Dem. Kr.) hoped the Louisiana debate would be resumed after the disposal of the Appropriation bill.

Messra, PEASE (Rop. Misa.), RANSOM (Dem. N. C.), MERRIMON (Dem. N. C.), and STEVENSON (Dem. Kv.) snoonneed that they desired to speak upon the resolution.

Mr. NORTON (Rep. Ind.) gave notice that he would

Mr. MORTON (Rep. Ind.) gave notice that he would call up the Constitutional Amendments in relation to the election of President and Vice President, reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections last session, as soon as the Legislative Appropriation bill is dis-noted of

posed of Mr. MCRILL (Rep., Me.) said, unless there was the greatest economy in regard to time, it would be found that the business would be in a terrible condition in the last days of the assion. He thought this Louisiana debate had already occupied too much of the session, and he would not hesitate to oppose it with any of the Aperonautten bills. ropriation bills.
After further discussion it was decided to go on with

propriation bills.

After further discussion it was decided to go on with the Louisians discussion to-day.

Mr. SHERMAN replied to the charges arainst tha President of the United States and Gen. Specidan by the Senator frem Delaware (Mr. Bayard), and said he was surprised to hear them from one usually so calm as that Senator. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had also Joined in that arrelation. That Senator had made his whole argument from a faise -tatement of facts. He meant no disrespect to the Senator (Mr. Schurz) but as soon as he heard his statement of facts he knew that his argument, based on such a statement, was wholly unfrustworthy, and deserving of no consideration whatever. The arraignment of these officers was not only here, but went all over the country. The most remarkable statement was from the Governor of his own State (Gov. Alien), made on the 8th of January, in Columbus. Mr. Sherman next referred to the meeting held at Coopel Institute, and said he believed the day would come what some of the scattlemen who participated in that meeting would regret it. Neither President Grant nor the E-publican party were responsible for what took place is New-Orleans on the 4th of January. The whole gist of the matter was that an officer of the army expelled from the Legislature flive men who had no right to be there. The officer had simply gone there to prevent an illegal organization, but contended that an officer of the army had any right to interiore even if there was an illegal organization, but contended that the organization was a legal one, and that the five men who were put out had as much right to seats in that Legislature as his colleague or himself had a right to seats in this bely.

Mr. SHERMAN, resuming, said that Witz was not clearly the seats in the legislature.

Mr. SHERMAN, resuming, said that Wiltz was not elected Speaker by a majority of the members. There Before concluding, Mr. SHERMAN yielded to Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Dec.) for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to Yess, 17; Nays, 16-and at 505 p. m. too Senate adjourned till 12 m. Monday.

FINANCIAL FEATURES.

LAKE SHORE R. R. AND THE GOVERNMENT. TELLGRAPHIC RELATIONS-STOCK EXCHANGE GOV-ERNMENT.

For several days past it has been rumored that there had been begun an investigation into the affairs of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, with a view to compelling it to pay some \$600,000 alleged to be due the Government on account of internal revenue taxes. Inquiry elicited the statement that proceedings had as ready been begun to compet the payment of \$160,000. Investigations have been ordered covering the remain ing sums which it is claimed are due, and accountants are in Cleveland obtaining the material for a report to the Internal Revenue Department at Washington. The basis of action is the asserted failure of the Lake Shore Company to pay five per cent taxes on a stock dividend, which was declared in 1871-72.

According to the balance sheet issued by the Company the cost of the road was represented to have been \$45,472,132 55 on Dec. 31, 1871. On Jan. 1, 1872, the cost of the road was represented to have been \$54,703.887 33, showing an increase during the night of \$9,2:1,754 79. This latter amount is stated to have represented a stock dividend issued by the Company upon which no dividend had ever been paid. The Government claims five per cent on this dividend, the claim aggregating \$461,587 74. and the claims in the two suits aggregate \$621,587 72. Inquiry at official sources has elicited the following statements: E. C. Worcester, Treasurer of the Lake Shore Railroad,

E. C. Worcester, Treasurer of the Lake Shore Railroad, said that he did not know that the Government had made any claim for \$461,587 73 as alwo per cent on any extra issue of stock. He was very reflect ton the subject of the difference of over \$0,000,000 in the reports of 1871 and 1871 as to the coat of the road, and intimated that it would take too long to give a proper explanation of the reasons why the two reports differed. But what the Government had to do with that difference ne could not perceive. He admitted that representatives of the Government—who, he said, ought to be very export in other businesses, but who knew nothing of railway matters—were visiting the offices of the different railroads of the country for the purpose of fluding out whether the companies did not owe the Government something for taxes; and although it was not possible for such persons to make a correct examination of complicated books in the time set apart for the purpose, still the companies, according to the Government must such that the decision. Tals he thought was unjust, Way did not the Government proceed in this matter before if they had any just claim 4 Simply because they knew the claims were not just. As the Government had been the claims were not just. As the Government had been the claims were not just. knew the claims were not just. As the Government habeld back so long, the only recourse now the be adopted was a suit at law, and the was a long process. The time had passed when the Government could, on this claim, if made, distrate upon the companies, as the claim was made for a sum that was due over 18 months, and the law distinctly specified that time. The cause of this sudden reaction upon the companies, as the claim was made for a sure that was due over is months, and the law distinctly specified that time. The cause of this sadden reaction on the part of the Government was the change of the Department in which railroad matters were attended to, and more time and attention are now devoted to the subject. He did not know that any investigation was going on in Cleveland more than had been rotag on at the nead offices of all the railroads. If the Government claims that the difference between the two sums of \$45,472.132.55, reported as the cost of the road Dec. 31, 1811, and \$45,473.887 33, reported as the cost of the road Dec. 31, 1811, and \$45,473.887 33, reported as the cost of the road on Jan. 1, 1872, was caused by an extra issue of stock, that was one thing; but as the amount is charged in the balance sheets to the "cost of road," the Government could have no claim, in his opinion, for five per cent upon the amount of difference. As he has not heard of any such elsum, he could not talk understandingly about the subject upon a mere rumor.

A director of the Lake Shore Railroad said he had heard a ridmor on the street that the Government had made a claim on the Company for five per cent on the difference between the reported balance sheets of Dec. 31, 1871, and Dec. 31, 1872. The director then turned to the printed reports and showed The Tribune reporter this difference of \$9,281,754 78 in one night. How this increase had been made he did £24 know, nor could be give any reason for its occurrence. Me knew nothing personally of the asserted Government claim of five per cent, nor of the claim for \$160,000 for revenue taxes, and he had heard nothing positive of any special hyvestigation of the Lake Shore Railroad.

INTERCHANGE OF TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

INTERCHANGE OF TELEGRAPH BUSINESS. The bill introduced into Congress requiring the tele graph companies to interchange business and pro-rate charges whenever their several necessities require the attracted a great deal of attention in Wail-st., where the matter is regarded as a game between the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies. It is expected that the bill will be reported favorably Should it ever pass, however, it will be the beginning of

a bitter war between the two telegraph companies. at the Western Union will never consent to share its facili

the western to man win never consent to saars as facts.

This telegraph bill is regarded by the officers of the Atlantic and Pacific Company as entirely fair, and as requiring no more than ought to be required in the relations even of competing companies. It is claimed by them that the custom of charging for extra work has never been practiced by any telegraph company in this country except the Western Union, and the Western Union does not charge for extra work on transfer business received from telegraph companies with which is so in friendly terms. The law of Connecticut and of several other States requires this free transfer of business, and the design of the present bill is to place the telegraph interests throughout the country on a common footing. Mr. Orton, Fresident of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said yesterday that he considers the bill to be intended to affect Wailest, and that it is not aimed at the Western Union. He claims that Congress has no right to legislate concerning the terms of transfer, and gives as infs opinion that there is no chance for the passage of such a bill, arguing that Congress has no more right to legislate in these matters than it has to establish the rates of transfer between the Pullman line of cars and Dodds' express.

STOCK EXCHANGE AMENDMENTS.

STOCK EXCHANGE AMENDMENTS. The Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Ex-change has adopted amendments to the Constitution, of which the following are the most important. In place of Article XXI., on Commissions, the following is sub-

of Article XXI., on Commissions, the following is sub-stituted, which takes effect Feb. 1: The rates of commission shall be as follows: One-quarter of one per cent on the par value of stocks, bonds and other accurities when he transaction is made for a regular lavestor; and one-within of one per cent on the par value of all securities when the transaction is a speculative one; and no business shall be done at less than this latter rate, for any persons or firms not members of the Exchange, or for any banking of other institution.

persone or arms our memoers or the natural state of the Richange the rate shall be one-situenth of one per cent on the par value, except where one member merely buyer or sells for another and substitutes his principal during the business hours of the day of the transaction in which case the commission shall not be less than one-thirty-second of one-per code on the par value.

Commission shall be charged under all circumstances on parchame or

the commission shall not be less than one thirty-second of one per sense on the par value.

Commission shall be charged under all circumstances on parchases are also of stocks, bonds, or other secretics, either for members of the Rachangs or for other parties, and any member violating this article, directly or indirectly, shall, upon conviction, coses to be a member of the Stock Exchange, and his membership shall excharge to the Stock article, and membership, however, shall be subject to the provisions of Article XIV. of the Constitution as regards claims of members of the Exchange, said membership however, shall be subject to the provisions of Article XIV. of the Constitution as regards claims of members of the Exchange, who are creditors of such persons.

Whenever a majority of the Committee on Admissions, find, on examining a suspensed member, thus he has been design business in a reckless and unbusinessitis manner, his cases shall be reported to the diversing Committee, who, by a majority rote of the whole Committee, shall declars him instigate for recommission.

No member of the Richange shall be allowed to take, as partner, any averanted member thereof, furting the partner of the granteness with any facing a supremised at the partner of the